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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2436	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/686,878	HSU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CARLTON V. JOHNSON	2436	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 September 2010*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3,5-8,10,11,13,14,16-22 and 24-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3,5-8,10,11,13,14,16-22 and 24-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to application amendments filed on 9-7-2010.

2. Claims **1, 3, 5 - 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 - 22, 24 - 30** are pending. Claims **1, 10, 13, 17, 24, 28, 29** have been amended. Claims **2, 4, 9, 12, 15, 23** have been cancelled. Claims **1, 10, 13, 17, 24, 28** are independent. This application was filed on 10-16-2003.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they were not persuasive.

3.1 The 101 Rejection for Claims 28 - 30 is withdrawn due to the addition of the term *non-transitory* to computer readable storage medium.

3.2 Applicant argues, *loading only a data save operation. (Remarks Pages 10-12, 13)*

Ghosh discloses the capability to reboot a system with software that can perform a data save operation. The fact that Ghosh can perform additional features does not negate from the fact that Ghosh discloses software (equivalent a kernel software module) that can perform a data save operation. And, Ghosh discloses that operational software can shut down the computer system. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence

stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

In addition, the language for claim limitation: *"loading only a data save operation"*, appears to be indefinite as to its meaning. A data save operation cannot be loaded, and loaded into what? The instructions to perform a data save operation can be loaded into memory. The steps or instructions of the data save operation can be performed or executed respectively. See 112 Rejections. The Examiner will interpret this claim limitation as the instructions to perform a data save operation are loaded into a memory and are executed.

3.3 Applicant argues, *shutting down the processor in response to the completing the data save operation. (Remarks Page 12, 13)*

Ghosh discloses that operational software can shutxdown the computer system. The computer system can be shutdown at the completion of the data save operation after a system reboot. (Ghosh col 9, lines 21-23: computer system powered down while operating under system power) Shutdown of a computer system is a well known in the art procedure for a computer system. There is no distinguishing from a manual shutdown of a computing system as opposed to an automatic shutdown of a computing system. Both types of shutdowns are equivalent as to functionality.

In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958) (Appellant argued that claims to a permanent mold casting apparatus for molding trunk pistons were allowable over the prior art because the claimed invention combined "old

permanent- mold structures together with a timer and solenoid which automatically actuates the known pressure valve system to release the inner core after a predetermined time has elapsed." The court held that broadly providing an automatic or mechanical means to replace a manual activity which accomplished the same result is not sufficient to distinguish over the prior art.). (MPEP 2144.04)

3.4 Applicant argues, *Independent Claims 10, 13, 17, 24, 28. (Remarks Page 12); associated Dependent Claims (Remarks Page 12)*

Responses to arguments for independent claim 1 answer arguments against independent claims 10, 13, 17, 24 and 28. In addition, arguments against dependent claims are answered by responses to associated independent claims.

3.5 Applicant argues *level of skill in the art at the time of claimed invention. (Remarks Pages 14)*

The concept of rebooting a computer due to the occurrence of an abnormal condition was well known in the art at the time of the claimed invention. The reboot operation itself terminates all currently active processes including any possibly stalled processes and satisfies the deterministically terminating all processes claim limitation. Ghosh discloses the capability to restart a processor with operational software. And, Ghosh discloses the capability to save a set of data within a memory module across a reboot procedure. This fact appears to disclose that an individual with access to Ghosh would be cognizant of the capability to save data within a memory module across a reboot procedure before the time of the claimed invention.

3.6 Applicant argues *secondary considerations. (Remarks Page 15)*

There is no evidence presented of secondary considerations. Therefore, this issue will not be addressed.

3.7 Ghosh discloses a TMA (Transportable Memory Apparatus) which is a self-contained and separate cache memory apparatus with battery backup capabilities. The TMA enables the contents of the cache memory, which consists of volatile memory, to be recoverable after a reboot procedure. The TMA in Ghosh can detect a reduction in the power level of the computer system, which suggests an abnormal condition such as a power failure. Parameter(s) (PFAIL, BBEN flags) are set to perform an activation or a reboot procedure. After the reboot procedure, the contents of the TMA can be saved to disk (non-volatile) storage. Due to battery backup, contents of cache memory are saved during reboot procedure. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64; col. 9, line 52 - col. 10, line 9; col. 10, lines 17-23; col. 2, lines 13-15)

A reboot procedure of a computer system will terminate all existing processes. This reboot procedure will have the same results as the claimed invention, which is to quickly and definitely terminate all currently active processes without problems due to any of the processes stalling. The reboot procedure occurs without a loss of data in volatile memory because the TMA (Transportable Memory Apparatus) enables the contents of the cache memory, which consists of volatile memory, to be recoverable after a reboot procedure. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; systems on power up (reboot) supports save of data from

cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks)) Ghosh discloses that the reboot or activation is caused by an abnormal condition that threatens the loss of data in volatile memory such as a power failure. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Ghosh discloses software used to implement the functions of the prior art such as data save operations utilizing writes to hard disk drive with acknowledgements and system boot activation. Ghosh discloses the interaction of cache controller software with Operating System (OS) software such as kernel type software. The data save software disclosed within Ghosh is analogous to kernel type software and therefore discloses kernel software. (Ghosh col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57)

Kamada discloses a kernel that specifically saves data (under the 103 rejection). (Kamada paragraph [0040], lines 7-9: kernel saves and manages class loader and thread group; kernel used to save data)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims **1, 10, 13, 17, 24, 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claim language for claim limitation: "loading only a data save operation", appears to be indefinite as to its meaning. A data save operation cannot be loaded, and loaded into what? The instructions to perform a data save operation can be loaded into memory. The steps or instructions of the data save operation can be performed or executed respectively. The Examiner will interpret this claim limitation as the instructions to perform a data save operation are loaded into a memory and are executed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims **1, 3 - 7, 10, 11, 13 - 21, 24 - 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Ghosh et al.** (US Patent No. **6,567,899**).

With Regards to Claim 1, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically transferring data, the apparatus comprising:

a) a processor processing data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: data transferred between a host processor and a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor)

b) a volatile memory storing the data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache is lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data lost when power is lost))

c) a boot control module booting the processor with a standard operating kernel under a normal operating condition (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-55: activation or power up sequence (boot procedure), provide cache memory, power source switching functions, and memory reconfiguration functions; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module)) and deterministically terminating all existing processes and the standard operating kernel by rebooting the processor with a data transfer kernel (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage) in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens a loss of the data in the volatile memory, wherein the reboot occurs without a loss of the data within the volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache

memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Specification on page 5, lines 22-24 discloses that the reboot procedure is specifically completed to quickly terminate all active processes and prevent process stalling. Ghosh discloses activation or reboot procedure which reset the processor and terminates all currently active processes.

d) the data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor with the data transfer kernel, the data save operation saving the data in the volatile memory to a storage device and shutting down the processor in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache would be lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); col. 2, lines 13-15: power supply fails, data will be lost since cache memory is volatile; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

With Regards to Claim 3, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the data save operation is selected from the group consisting of a storage configuration

operation, a transfer process loading operation, a data transfer operation, and a system shutdown operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed)

With Regards to Claim 5, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a memory module comprising data bits for marking data to be saved during the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claim 6, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 5, the standard operating kernel further marking data to be saved during a data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claims 7, 21, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system of claims 1, 17, the data transfer kernel configuring the storage device for specialized data save operations. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claims 8, 22, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system of claims 1, 17, the data transfer kernel conducting a power down sequence. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-

23: system can be powered down; col. 6, lines 52-64: after next activation or power up sequence (reboot) cache memory data has been saved to a storage device; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

With Regards to Claim 10, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically transferring data to a storage device, the apparatus comprising:

a) a storage device non-volatilely storing data; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

b) a data transfer kernel supporting data saving operations; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

c) a computer in communication with the storage device, the computer deterministically terminating all existing processes by loading the data transfer kernel during a reboot procedure (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage) in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of data in a volatile memory, wherein the reboot procedure occurs without a loss

of the data within the volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Specification discloses that the reboot procedure is specifically completed to quickly terminate all active processes. Ghosh discloses an initialization which reset the processor and terminates all currently active processes.

d) the data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the computer with the data transfer, the data save operation saving the data in the volatile memory to the storage device and shutting down the computer in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache are lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

With Regards to Claim 11, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 10, wherein the data transfer kernel exclusively supporting devices and processes required to save data

to the storage device. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)

With Regards to Claim 13, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the apparatus comprising:

a) means for processing data; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a storage device; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module))

b) means for volatilely storing the data detecting a data save condition comprising an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of data in a volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 9, line 52 - col. 10, line 9: compare system power to a predetermined threshold; if system power falls below threshold voltage comparator will set PFAIL to 1)

c) means for booting the processing means with a standard operating kernel under a normal condition and deterministically terminating all existing processes by rebooting the processing means with a data transfer kernel without a loss of data in the volatile storage means in response to the abnormal operating condition, the data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the computer with the data transfer, the data save operation saving the data to a non-volatile storage, and the data transfer kernel shutting down the

processing means in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)

With Regards to Claim 14, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 13, further comprising means for configuring the non-volatile storage for data save operations. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller, which controls associated disk drives, is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claims 16, 27, 29, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system, computer readable storage medium of claims 13, 24, 28, wherein comprising marking data to be saved during the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage)) —

With Regards to Claim 17, Ghosh discloses a system for rapidly, deterministically saving data to a storage device, the system comprising:

a) a processor processing data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: data transferred between a host processor and a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor)

b) a memory volatilely storing the data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: a memory

storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache is lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data lost when power is lost))

c) a storage device non-volatilely storing the data; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

d) a boot control module booting the processor module with a standard operating kernel under a normal operating condition and deterministically terminating all existing processes and the standard operating kernel by rebooting the processor with a data transfer kernel in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of the data in the memory, wherein the reboot occurs without a loss of the data in the memory; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage) and

e) the data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the computer with the data transfer, the data save operation saving the data in the memory to the storage device and shutting down the processor in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up

(reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)

With Regards to Claim 18, Ghosh discloses the system of claim 17, the standard operating kernel marking the data in the memory to be saved by the data transfer kernel during the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claims 19, 30, Ghosh discloses the system, computer readable storage medium of claims 17, 28, wherein the data transfer kernel is configured to support devices operations and processes required to save data. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module); col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

With Regards to Claim 20, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the data transfer kernel is configured to support a data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

With Regards to Claim 24, Ghosh discloses a method for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the method comprising:

a) detecting a data save condition comprising that threatens the loss of data in a volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 9, line 52 - col. 10, line 9: compare system power to a predetermined threshold; if system power falls below threshold voltage comparator will set PFAIL to 1)

b) deterministically terminating all existing processes by rebooting a processor with a data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the computer with the data transfer, the data save operation, wherein rebooting the processor occurs without a loss of the data in the volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache are lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); stored data is saved; no loss of data in volatile memory; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

d) shutting down the processor in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: next activation or power up (reboot)

sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

With Regards to Claim 25, Ghosh discloses the method of claim 24, the data transfer kernel exclusively supporting devices, operations, and conducting processes required to save the data to the non-volatile storage device. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module)) –

With Regards to Claim 26, Ghosh discloses the method of claim 24, further comprising configuring the non-volatile storage device to receive the data. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claim 28, Ghosh discloses a non-transitory computer readable storage medium storing a computer readable program code for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the program code:

a) deterministically terminates all existing processes by rebooting a processor module with a data transfer kernel in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of data stored in a volatile memory module, wherein the reboot occurs without a loss of data within the volatile memory

module; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

b) load only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor module with the data transfer kernel; (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)

c) transfers the data with the data save operation from the volatile memory module to a non-volatile storage device without a loss of data in the volatile memory module; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 60-64: stored data downloaded to a storage device (non-volatile storage))

d) shuts down the processor module in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims **1, 3 - 7, 10, 11, 13 - 21, 24 - 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Ghosh et al.** (US Patent No. **6,567,899**) in view of **Kamada et al.** (US PGPUB No. **20030149967**).

With Regards to Claim 1, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically transferring data, the apparatus comprising:

a) a processor processing data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: data transferred between a host processor and a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor)

b) a volatile memory storing the data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache is lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data lost when power is lost))

c) a boot control module booting the processor with a standard operating kernel under a normal operating condition (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-55: activation or

power up sequence (boot procedure), provide cache memory, power source switching functions, and memory reconfiguration functions; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module)) and deterministically terminating all existing processes and the standard operating kernel by rebooting the processor with a data transfer kernel (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage) in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens a loss of data in the volatile memory, wherein the reboot occurs without a loss of the data within the volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Specification on page 5, lines 22-24 discloses that the reboot procedure is specifically completed to quickly terminate all active processes and prevent process stalling. Ghosh discloses activation or reboot procedure which reset the processor and terminates all currently active processes.

d) the data transfer loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor with the data transfer kernel, the data save operation saving the data

in the volatile memory to a storage device and shutting down the processor in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache are lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); col. 2, lines 13-15: power supply fails, data will be lost since cache memory is volatile; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Ghosh discloses file transfer operations that interface with OS software. (see Ghosh col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Kernel software is OS type software and Ghosh discloses interfacing with OS software for data transfers.

Ghosh does not specifically disclose a kernel for saving data (data save kernel). However, Kamada discloses a data save kernel. (Kamada paragraph [0040], lines 7-9: kernel saves and manages class loader and thread group; kernel used to save data)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Ghosh for a kernel for saving data as taught by Kamada. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Kamada reduce memory and

processing time when a plurality of application are executed. (see Kamada paragraph [0008], lines 1-6)

With Regards to Claim 3, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the data save operation is selected from the group consisting of a storage configuration operation, a transfer process loading operation, a data transfer operation, and a system shutdown operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed)

With Regards to Claims 4, 11, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claims 3, 10, wherein the data transfer kernel is configured to support the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)
Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.
Kamada discloses kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 5, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a memory module comprising data bits for marking data to be saved during the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data

marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claim 6, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 5, the standard operating kernel is further marking data to be saved during a data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claims 7, 21, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system of claims 1, 17, the data transfer kernel configuring a storage device for specialized data save operations. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claims 8, 12, 22, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system of claims 1, 10, 17, the data transfer kernel conducting a power down sequence. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: system can be powered down; col. 6, lines 52-64: after next activation or power up sequence (reboot) cache memory data has been saved to a storage device; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))
Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.
Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 10, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically

transferring data to a storage device, the apparatus comprising:

a) a storage device non-volatilely storing data; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

b) a data transfer kernel supporting data saving operations; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

c) a computer in communication with the storage device, the computer deterministically terminating all existing processes by loading the data transfer kernel during a reboot procedure (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage) in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of data in a volatile memory, wherein the reboot procedure occurs without a loss of the data within the volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Specification discloses that the reboot procedure is specifically completed to quickly terminate all active processes. Ghosh discloses an initialization which reset the processor and terminates all currently active processes.

d) the data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor with the data transfer kernel, the data save operation saving the data in the volatile memory to the storage device and shutting down the computer in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache are lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 13, Ghosh discloses an apparatus for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the apparatus comprising:

a) means for processing data; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a storage device; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module))

b) means for volatilely storing data; (Ghosh col. 9, line 52 - col. 10, line 9: compare system power to a predetermined threshold; if system power falls below threshold voltage comparator will set PFAIL to 1)

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 14, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 13, further comprising means for configuring the non-volatilely storage for data save operations. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller, which controls associated disk drives, is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claims 16, 27, 29, Ghosh discloses the apparatus, system, computer readable storage medium of claims 13, 24, 28, wherein comprising marking the data to be saved during a data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage)) —

With Regards to Claim 17, Ghosh discloses a system for rapidly, deterministically saving data to a storage device, the system comprising:

a) a processor processing data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: data transferred between a host processor and a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor)

b) a memory volatilely storing the data; (Ghosh col. 3, lines 38-42: a memory storage device; col. 3, line 66 - col. 4, line 1: control bus for interconnecting memory apparatus with host processor; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache is lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data lost when power is lost))

c) a storage device non-volatilely storing the data; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI controller is appropriately configured)

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 18, Ghosh discloses the system of claim 17, the standard operating kernel marking the data in the memory to be saved by the data transfer kernel during the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 12, lines 38-46: cache memory contains dirty data (data marked as modified and must be save to disk storage))

With Regards to Claims 19, 30, Ghosh discloses the system, computer readable storage medium of claims 17, 28, wherein the data transfer kernel is configured to support devices operations and processes required to save data. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module); col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer

(acks))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 20, Ghosh discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the data transfer kernel is configured to support a data save operation. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to a memory storage device; system on power up (reboot) supports save of data from cache memory to disk drives; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 24, Ghosh discloses a method for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the method comprising:

a) detecting a data save condition comprising that threatens the loss of data in a volatile memory; (Ghosh col. 9, line 52 - col. 10, line 9: compare system power to a predetermined threshold; if system power falls below threshold voltage comparator will set PFAIL to 1)

b) deterministically terminating all existing processes by rebooting a processor with a data transfer kernel loading only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor with the data transfer kernel, the data save operation, wherein rebooting the processor occurs without a loss of the data in the volatile memory.

(Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 2, lines 24-27: cache memory; when power fails or is interrupted, contents of cache are lost or corrupted (implies volatile memory if data is lost when power is lost); stored data is saved; no loss of data in volatile memory; col. 1, lines 26-35; col. 10, lines 48-57: cache controller interfacing with OS for file transfer (acks))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 25, Ghosh discloses the method of claim 24, the data transfer kernel exclusively supporting devices, operations, and conducting processes required to save the data to the non-volatile storage device. (Ghosh col. 6, lines 52-64: stored data downloaded to one or more disk drives during next activation or power up sequence (system boot or reboot); data transfer operation completed; col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (boot control module))

Ghosh discloses software for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

With Regards to Claim 26, Ghosh discloses the method of claim 24, further comprising configuring the non-volatile storage device to receive the data. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 59-65: peripheral devices are configured; data control mechanism such as a SCSI

controller is appropriately configured)

With Regards to Claim 28, Ghosh discloses a non-statutory computer readable storage medium storing a comprising computer readable program code for rapidly, deterministically saving data, the program code configured to:

a) deterministically terminates all existing processes by rebooting a processor module in response to an abnormal operating condition that threatens the loss of data storage in a volatile memory module, wherein the reboot occurs without a loss of data within the volatile memory module; (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: power failure (abnormal operating condition); next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

b) load only a data save operation in response to rebooting the processor module with the data transfer kernel; (see Ghosh col. 6, lines 63-65: next activation or power up sequence (reboot); col. 10, lines 48-57: module of code of software to perform functions (data transfer module); col. 1, lines 26-35: cache controller interacts with operating system software to store data blocks on non-volatile storage)

c) transfer the data with the data save operation from the volatile memory module to a non-volatile storage device without a loss of data in the volatile memory module; (Ghosh col. 6, lines 60-64: stored data downloaded to a storage device

(non-volatile storage))

d) shuts down the processor module in response to completing the data save operation. (Ghosh col. 10, lines 17-23: computer system shutdown in battery backup mode for cache memory; col. 6, lines 52-64: next activation or power up (reboot) sequence stored data (in cache memory and saved during reboot procedure) is downloaded to storage device)

Kamada discloses a kernel for saving data as stated in Claim 1 above.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlton V. Johnson whose telephone number is 571-270-1032. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday , 8:00 -

5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Carlton V. Johnson
Examiner
Art Unit 2436

CVJ
November 8, 2010

/Nasser Moazzami/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2436